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INTA'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.

Something which is invifible, *intafable*, and intangible, as exifting only in the fancy, may produce a pleafure fuperior to that of fenfe. *Grew's Cymol.*

INTEGER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only fignified a piece of money, but any integer; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbutnot.*

INTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing confidered as comprifing all its conflituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain fpeechlefs, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, fhould be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Helder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL. *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical diffections, have fearch'd into thofe various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Confider the infinite complications and combinations of feveral concurrences to the conflitution and operation of almoft every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the feveral parts, which make up the whole, are diftinct, and each may fubfift apart. *Watts.*

INTEGRITY. *n. f.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorrupt-

ednels.

Your difhonour
Mangles true judgment, and berceaves the ftate
Of that *integrity* which fhould become it. *Shakef. Coriol.*

Macduff, this noble paffion,

Child of *integrity*, hath from my foul

Wip'd the black feruples, reconcil'd my thoughts

To thy good truth and honour. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards

the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or

underftanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, inftead of attempting to corrupt our *inte-*

grity, will conceal and difguife his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate ftate.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*

3. Intirenefs; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chafm, nor

can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Braze.*

INTEGUMENT. *n. f.* [*integumentum*, *integro*, Lat.] Any thing

that covers or envelops another.

He could no more live without his frize-coat than without

his fkin: it is not indeed fo properly his coat, as what the

anatomifts call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addifon.*

INTELLECT. *n. f.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The in-

telligent mind; the power of underftanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,

All *intellect*, all fenfe. *Milton.*

All thofe arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds

gaze at, and the ingenious purfue, are but the reliques of an

intellect defaced with fin and time. *South's Sermon.*

INTELLECTION. *n. f.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The

act of underftanding.

Simple apprehenfion denotes the foul's naked *intellection* of

an object, without either compofition or deduction. *Glauv.*

A determinate *intellection* of the modes of being, never hinted

by the fenfes, can realize chimeras. *Glauv. Scip.*

They will fay 'tis not the bulk or fubftance of the animal

fpirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and

fenfe. *Bentley's Sermon.*

INTELLECTIVE. *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having

power to underftand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the

whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glauv.*

INTELLECTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low

Latin.]

1. Relating to the underftanding; belonging to the mind;

tranfacted by the underftanding.

Religion teaches us to prefent to God our bodies as well

as our fouls: if the body ferves the foul in actions natural and

civil, and *intellectual*, it muft not be eafed in the only offices

of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprifing the faculty of underftanding; belonging

to the mind.

Logic is to teach us the right ufe of our reafon, or *intel-*

lectual powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the fenfes.

In a dark vifion's *intellectual* feene,

Beneath a bow' for forrow made,

The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order rofe,

And, join'd, this *intellectual* fcene compofe. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of underftanding.

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Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker.

Who would lofe,

Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,

Thofe thoughts that wander through eternity,

To perifh rather, fwallow'd up and loft,

In the wide womb of uncreated night,

Devoid of fenfe and motion? *Milton's Parad. Loft.*

5. Propofed as the object not of the fenfes but intellect; as,

Cudworth names his book the *intellectual* fyftem of the uni-

verfe.

INTELLECTUAL. *n. f.* Intellect; underftanding; mental

powers or faculties. This is little in ufe.

Her husband not nigh,

Whofe higher *intellectual* more I fhun. *Milton.*

The fancies of moft, like the index of a clock, are moved

but by the inward fprings of the corporeal machine; which,

even on the moft fublimed *intellectuals*, is dangerously influen-

tial. *Glauv. Scip.*

I have not confulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bring-

ing their weaknefs into fuch difcerning preferences. *Glauv.*

INTELLIGENCE. } *n. f.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*,

INTELLIGENCE. } Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication;

account of things diftant or fecret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholics, either

at Armenia or at Seleucia, fo much foresight as to provide that

true *intelligence* might pafs between them of what was done.

Hester, b. v.

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!

A moft *intelligence* bawd! *Shakefpeare.*

He furnifhed his employed men liberally with money,

to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them alfo in charge

to advertife continually what they found. *Bacon's H. VII.*

The advertifements of neighbour princes are always to be

regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors

than perfons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the paffages

Be well fecur'd, that no *intelligence*

May pafs between the prince and them. *Denham's Soph.*

Thofe tales had been fung to lull children afleep, before ever

Berofus fet up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one

with another.

Faction followers are worfe to be liked, which follow not

upon affection to him with whom they range themfelves;

whereupon commonly enfue that ill *intelligence* that we fee

between great perfonages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with

the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbounded mind.

How fully haft thou fatisfied me, pure

Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milt. Parad. Loft.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate be-

tween the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and

created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houfes, and by the

favour of the houfes they hoped for that of the *intelligences*,

and by their favour for that of the fupreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

The regularity of motion, vifible in the great variety and

curiofity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mafs of

matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the

fun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Underftanding; fkill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideoufly,

They think to be chief praife of poetry;

And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,

Have marr'd the face of goodly poefie. *Spenser.*

INTELLIGENCER. *n. f.* [from *intelligence*.] One who fends or

conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diftant

tranfactions; one who carries meffages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto

him no other news but difcomfortable. *Sidney.*

Who hath not heard it fpoken

How deep you were within the books of heav'n?

To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itfelf;

The very opener and *intelligencer*

Between the grace and fanctities of heav'n,

And our dull workings. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

If they had inftructions to that purpofe, they might be the

beft *intelligencers* to the king of the true ftate of his whole

kingdom. *Faccon.*

They are the beft fort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way

into the inmoft clofets of princes. *Havel.*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make

them acquainted with the converfation of the whole king-

dom. *Speftator.*

INTELLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; inftructed; fkillful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is

the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is

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no lefs required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty.

Intelligent of seasons, they fet forth

Their airy caravan. *Milton.*

He of times,

Intelligent, th' harh hyperborean ice

Shuns for our equal Winters; when our funs

Cleave the chill'd foil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*

I race out the numerous footfteps of the prefence and in-

terpofition of a moft wife and intelligent architect throughout

all this ftupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*

2. Giving information.

Servants, who feem no lefs,

Which are to France the spies and fpeculations

Intelligent of our fate. *Shakef. King Lear.*

INTELLIGENTIAL. *adj.* [from *intelligence*.]

1. Conffifting of unbodied mind.

Food alike thofe pure

Intelligent fubftances require,

As doth your rational. *Milton's Par. Loft.*

2. Intellectual; exercising underftanding.

In at his mouth

The devil enter'd; and his brutal fenfe,

His heart or head poffeffing, foon inspir'd

With act *intelligent*. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

INTELLIGIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *intelligible*.]

1. Poffibility to be underftood.

2. The power of underftanding; *intellektion*. Not proper.

The foul's nature confifts in *intelligibility*. *Glauv. Scip.*

INTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*intelligibilis*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.]

To be conceived by the underftanding; poffible to be under-

ftood.